

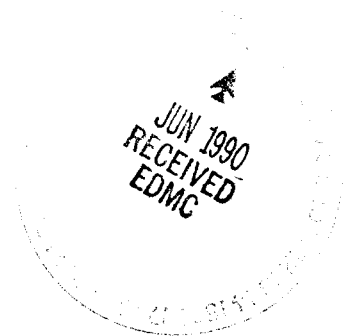
ENTERED

# Geology of the 241-C Tank Farm

April 1976

W. H. Price

K. R. Fecht



Environmental Engineering Section  
Research Department  
Research and Engineering Division

Prepared for the U.S. Energy Research  
and Development Administration  
Under Contract E(45-1)-2130

Atlantic Richfield Hanford Company  
Richland, Washington 99352



GEOLOGY OF THE 241-C TANK FARM

by

W. H. Price  
K. R. Fecht

Environmental Engineering Section  
Research Department  
Research and Engineering Division

April 1976

ATLANTIC RICHFIELD HANFORD COMPANY  
RICHLAND, WASHINGTON 99352

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION. . . . .	1
PROCEDURES . . . . .	2
GENERALIZED GEOLOGY . . . . .	3
COLUMBIA RIVER BASALT GROUP . . . . .	6
RINGOLD FORMATION . . . . .	6
GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS. . . . .	6
CLASTIC DIKES. . . . .	8
BACKFILL MATERIAL . . . . .	8
WATER TABLE . . . . .	8
GLOSSARY . . . . .	9
SELECTED REFERENCES . . . . .	11

## LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
I	TANK FARM GEOLOGY DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE AS OF APRIL, 1976 . . . . .	1
II	241-C TANK FARM GEOLOGY MAPS . . . . .	2
III	TYPICAL GRAIN SIZE AND CALCIUM CARBONATE VALUES FOR MAJOR GLACIOFLUVIAL LITHOLOGIES BENEATH 241-C TANK FARM . . . . .	7
IV	TYPICAL GRAIN SIZE AND CALCIUM CARBONATE VALUES FOR THE 241-C TANK FARM BACKFILL . . . . .	8

## LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	STEPS OUTLINING THE PREPARATION OF TANK FARM GEOLOGY MAPS. . . . .	4
2	GENERALIZED STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN FOR THE 200 AREA TANK FARMS . . . . .	5

## GEOLOGY OF THE 241-C TANK FARM

## INTRODUCTION

A series of maps have been compiled to document the structure and stratigraphy of the sediments underlying the high-level radioactive waste storage tank farms located within the Energy Research and Development Administration Hanford Reservation. The primary purpose of these maps is to provide basic geologic information to be utilized to evaluate the impact of suspected and confirmed tank leaks. For convenience of usage map sets for each tank farm have been published in separate document packets (see Table I). The contents of this packet (see Table II) contain maps compiled only for the 241-C Tank Farm.

TABLE I  
TANK FARM GEOLOGY DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE  
AS OF APRIL, 1976\*

<u>Title</u>	<u>Document Number</u>
Geology of the 241-A Tank Farm	ARH-LD-127
Geology of the 241-AX Tank Farm	ARH-LD-128
Geology of the 241-B Tank Farm	ARH-LD-129
Geology of the 241-BX Tank Farm	ARH-LD-130
Geology of the 241-BY Tank Farm	ARH-LD-131
Geology of the 241-C Tank Farm	ARH-LD-132
Geology of the 241-S Tank Farm	ARH-LD-133
Geology of the 241-SX Tank Farm	ARH-LD-134
Geology of the 241-T Tank Farm	ARH-LD-135
Geology of the 241-TX Tank Farm	ARH-LD-136
Geology of the 241-TY Tank Farm	ARH-LD-137
Geology of the 241-U Tank Farm	ARH-LD-138
Generalized Geology of the 241-SY Tank Farm	ARH-LD-139

\*Additional documents will be completed as new tank farms are built and well monitoring networks installed.

TABLE II

## 241-C TANK FARM GEOLOGY MAPS

<u>Title</u>	<u>Drawing Number</u>
241-C Tank Farm Geologic Map Legend and Plot Plan	H-2-38983
241-C Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Cross Section A-A'	H-2-70496
241-C Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Cross Section B-B'	H-2-70497
241-C Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Cross Section C-C'	H-2-70498
241-C Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Cross Section D-D'	H-2-70499
241-C Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Cross Section E-E'	H-2-70500
241-C Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Cross Section F-F'	H-2-70501
241-C Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Cross Section G-G'	H-2-70502
241-C Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Cross Section H-H'	H-2-70504
241-C Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Cross Section I-I'	H-2-70503
241-C Tank Farm Geologic Characterization Base of Backfill	H-2-70495

## PROCEDURES

During the drilling of 26 dry wells and 2 water wells in and around the 241-C Tank Farm, sediment samples were collected from one to 5-foot depth intervals. Information utilized to prepare this series of maps was obtained by the analysis of these samples, numbering approximately 600.

Each sediment sample was quantitatively analyzed according to grain size and  $\text{CaCO}_3$  content. Size analysis was carried out utilizing a nest of 9 sieves selected for coincidence with the Wentworth (1922) grain size nomenclature (see H-2-38983). The  $\text{CaCO}_3$  content of each sample was determined utilizing a semiquantitative  $\text{CO}_2$  displacement method (Horwitz, 1970). Size and  $\text{CaCO}_3$  data was input into the Rocksran Computer Program (Parr, 1974) which categorized each sediment sample into 1 of 19 classes (classification scheme modified after Folk, 1968; see H-2-38983). After analysis, each sample was visually examined to aid in further characterization. Each sample was subsequently stored in the Hanford Well Library for future reference.

For convenience of usage, the geologic maps were prepared at the same scale (1" = 16') as drawing H-2-36941 (Wells in 241-C Farm As-built). Steps outlining the preparation of the maps are listed in Figure 1.

#### GENERALIZED GEOLOGY

Included within this section is a brief discussion of the geology underlying the 241-C Tank Farm. The stratigraphic descriptions included, along with the Glossary (see page 9), are designed only to provide sufficient information to permit a general understanding of the Tank Farm maps presented. For a more detailed discussion of the regional geologic setting of the 241-C Tank Farm, the reader is referred to articles listed in the Selected References (see page 11).

The 241-C Tank Farm is underlain by three major stratigraphic units (see Figure 2); (1) basalt of the Columbia River Group which forms the bedrock beneath the area; (2) semiconsolidated sediments of the Ringold Formation which directly overlie the bedrock; and (3) unconsolidated sand, silt, and gravel, collectively termed glaciofluvial sediments. A more detailed description of the character of these units underlying the Tank Farm follows.

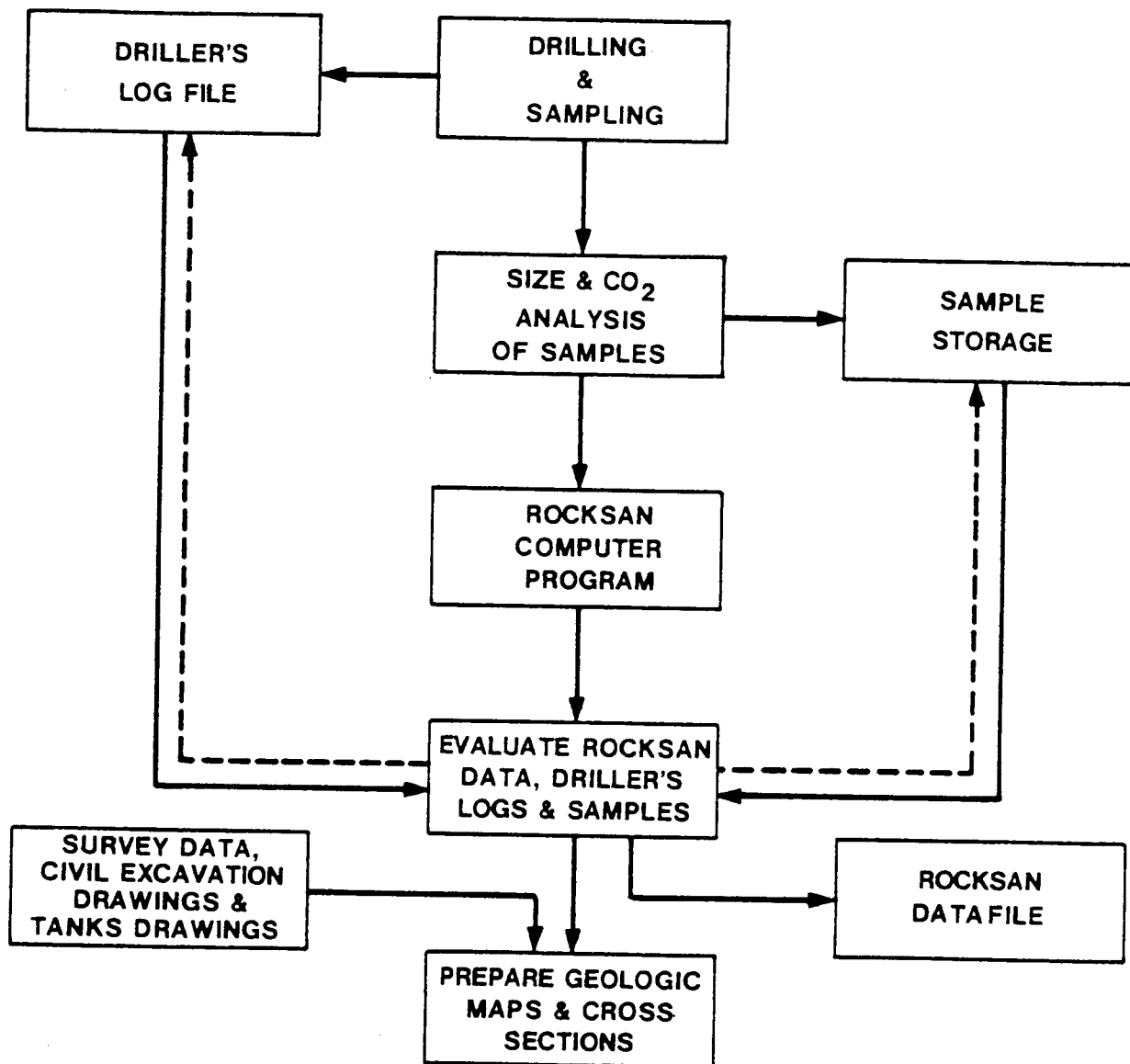


FIGURE 1

STEPS OUTLINING THE PREPARATION OF  
TANK FARM GEOLOGY MAPS

ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH	YEARS B. P.	STRATIGRAPHIC NAME AND/OR UNIT		LITHOLOGY DESCRIPTION	
CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY	MODERN	30	BACKFILL		VERY POORLY SORTED GRAVEL, SAND & SILT	
		PLEISTOCENE		GLACIOFLUVIAL SEDIMENTS		FAIRLY WELL SORTED FLUVIAL SAND & SILT WITH SOME GRAVEL	
				EOLIAN SILT		FINE SAND & SILT DERIVED FROM THE UPPER RINGOLD	
	TERTIARY	PLIOCENE	1,000,000	RINGOLD FORMATION	UPPER RINGOLD	WELL SORTED FLUVIAL OR LACUSTRINE SILT & SAND WITH SOME CALCAREOUS LAYERS	
					MIDDLE RINGOLD	FLUVIAL GRAVEL & SAND VARIABLY CEMENTED WITH CALCIUM CARBONATE & SILICA	
		MIOCENE		11,000,000	COLUMBIA RIVER BASALT GROUP	ELEPHANT MOUNTAIN MEMBER	DENSE BLACK EXTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCK, MICRO VESICULAR, BRICK BAT ENTABLATURE & NO COLUMNADE
						RATTLESNAKE RIDGE MEMBER	TUFFACEOUS SANDSTONE
						POMONA MEMBER	DENSE BLACK EXTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCK, SCATTERED OLIVINE PHENOCRYSTS, UPPER & SOMETIMES BASAL ENTABLATURE WELL DEVELOPED, FAN JOINTING IN COLUMNADE

WHP/KRF 1976

FIGURE 2

GENERALIZED STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN FOR  
THE 200 AREA TANK FARMS



### COLUMBIA RIVER BASALT GROUP

About 20 million years ago a series of fissures opened around the periphery of the subsiding Pasco Basin and large volumes of basaltic lava poured out over the land surface. The highly fluid lava was extruded intermittently from these fissures until approximately 8 million years ago. At the cessation of Columbia River Basalt volcanism, the basin had been filled with more than 12,000 feet of basalt.

The surface of the Columbia River Basalt lies beneath 241-C Tank Farm at an elevation of approximately 330 feet (all elevations based on feet above mean sea level measured at approximate center of Tank Farm). On the 241-C Tank Farm maps, this surface occurs approximately 30 feet below the bottom border of the prepared cross sections.

### RINGOLD FORMATION

Following the cessation of Columbia River Basalt volcanism the ancestral Columbia River transported sediments from the surrounding highlands into the Pasco Basin where they accumulated to form the Ringold Formation. Beneath the Hanford Reservation, this formation is up to 1200 feet thick and can generally be divided into three units on the basis of lithology; the clays and silts of the lower Ringold unit; the pebbles and cobbles of the middle Ringold unit; and the silts and fine sands of the upper Ringold unit.

Within the region beneath 241-C Tank Farm, the total thickness of the Ringold Formation is estimated to be 20 feet. Sediments samples were not available to adequately describe the Formation.

### GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS

During the close of the Ice Age, approximately 20,000 years ago, a continental ice sheet covered much of northern Washington. As the ice sheet retreated northward, the breakup of ice dams resulted in catastrophic floods in which large volumes of glacial meltwater were released. During one of these floods, over 500 cubic miles of water is estimated to have poured into the Pasco Basin at a rate of more than 9 cubic miles of water per

hour. Sediments deposited within the basin by such flooding now comprise the glaciofluvial unit. The characteristic variability of sediment size and degree of sorting within this unit can be attributed to changes in water velocity and water level which occurred during the flooding process.

Glaciofluvial deposits are found beneath the 241-C Tank Farm between elevations 330 and 607 feet. The 277-foot thick section of these deposits consists predominantly of very coarse to coarse sand with some silt and pebbles. Table III summarizes the grain size and  $\text{CaCO}_3$  values of the glaciofluvial sediments.

TABLE III  
TYPICAL GRAIN SIZE AND CALCIUM CARBONATE VALUES  
FOR MAJOR GLACIOFLUVIAL LITHOLOGIES  
BENEATH 241-C TANK FARM

Lithology	%Pebbles & Cobbles	% Sand					%Silt & Clay	%CaCO <sub>3</sub>
		Very Coarse	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Very Fine		
Slightly Silty Very Coarse to Coarse Sand to Very Coarse to Coarse Sand	1	20	43	14	7	5	10	2.0
Slightly Pebbly Very Coarse to Coarse Sand	7	29	31	17	7	4	5	2.0
Pebbly Very Coarse to Coarse Sand	15	26	33	13	6	3	4	1.6
Slightly Silty Coarse to Medium Sand to Coarse to Medium Sand	3	14	37	24	9	4	9	1.3
Slightly Silty Very Coarse to Coarse Sand to Very Coarse to Coarse Sand	2	24	31	16	9	9	9	1.2
Slightly Silty Medium Sand to Coarse to Medium Sand	3	10	28	33	11	6	9	0.8
Very Coarse to Coarse Sand	1	28	45	14	5	2	5	0.8
Slightly Pebbly Very Coarse to Coarse Sand	8	27	31	15	6	4	9	0.7

### CLASTIC DIKES

Throughout the Pasco Basin, clastic dikes are found cross-cutting the Ringold Formation and glaciofluvial sediments. These dikes, which range from a few inches to several feet in width, are known to exist to depths of more than 100 feet below the ground surface. Generally, the dikes are composed of fine silts to coarse sands. The origin of the clastic dikes is still in refute and will not be discussed here (see Selected References). Identification of clastic dikes by drilling is difficult and although some dikes were detected in the 241-C Tank Farm, they could not be mapped.

### BACKFILL MATERIAL

In preparation for tank construction, glaciofluvial material was excavated at the 241-C Tank Farm site. This material, consisting predominantly of cobbles, pebbles, and coarse to medium sands with some silts, was subsequently used as backfill from the base of the completed tanks (607 feet) to the ground surface (646 feet). An inherent characteristic of the backfill is its poor sorting. Grain size and  $\text{CaCO}_3$  values for the backfill are found in Table IV.

TABLE IV

TYPICAL GRAIN SIZE AND CALCIUM CARBONATE VALUES  
FOR THE 241-C TANK FARM BACKFILL

<u>Lithology</u>	<u>%Pebbles &amp; Cobbles</u>	<u>% Sand</u>					<u>%Silt &amp; Clay</u>	<u>%<math>\text{CaCO}_3</math></u>
		<u>Very Coarse</u>	<u>Coarse</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Fine</u>	<u>Very Fine</u>		
Gravelly Very Coarse to Medium Sand to Slightly Gravelly Very Coarse to Medium Sand	17	26	17	10	9	7	14	1.6

### WATER TABLE

The water table beneath the 241-C Tank Farm is located within the glaciofluvial sediments at an elevation of 403 feet, 204 feet below the base of the tanks. For further information concerning contours on the water table beneath 200 East Area the reader is referred to drawings H-2-38398 (200 East Area Water Table Map) and H-2-38399 (200 East Area Depth to Water Map).

## GLOSSARY

- Basalt. Fine-grained, dark-colored, extrusive igneous rock.
- Calcareous. Containing calcium carbonate.
- Caliche. Gravel, sand, or silt cemented by calcium carbonate.
- Cement. Chemically precipitated material occurring in the interstices between particles of gravel, sand, or silt.
- Clastic. A textural term applied to rocks composed of fragmental material derived from pre-existing rocks.
- Clastic dike. A tabular body of clastic material transecting the bedding of a sedimentary formation, representing extraneous material that has invaded the containing formation along a crack.
- Dip. The angle at which a stratum or any planar feature is inclined from the horizontal.
- Eolian. A formation formed by, or deposited from, the wind or currents of air.
- Fluvial. Produced by the action of a river or stream.
- Formation. The ordinary unit of geologic mapping consisting of a large and persistent stratum of some one kind of rock.
- Glaciofluvial. Pertaining to streams flowing from glaciers or to the deposits made by such streams.
- Grain. The particles or discrete crystals which comprise a rock or sediment.
- Group. A local or provincial subdivision of a series, based on lithologic features and contains two or more formations.
- Lacustrine. A formation deposited in a lake environment.
- Lava. Fluid rock such as that which issues from a volcano or a fissure in the earth's surface and the same material solidified by cooling.
- Lithology. The description of rocks or sediments on the basis of such characteristics as color, minerologic composition and grain size.
- Sediment. Descriptive term for gravel, sand, and silt transported from their sources and deposited by air, water, or ice.
- Sieve. A utensil having many small perforated openings, used to separate fine particles from coarser ones.

Siliceous. Containing silica.

Silt. Fine grained material between sand and clay in size.

Sorting. The grain size range of the sediments.

Stratigraphy. The part of descriptive geology of an area that pertains to the discrimination, character, thickness, sequence, age and correlation of the sediments and rocks of the area.

Subaerial. Formed, existing, or taking place on the land surface.

Unconformity. A surface of erosion or nondeposition that separates younger strata from older strata.

Water table. The upper surface of a zone of saturation except where that surface is formed by an impermeable body.

Winnowing. Separation of fine particles from coarser ones by wind action.

## SELECTED REFERENCES

1. J. A. Alwin, Clastic Dikes of Touchet Beds, Southeastern Washington, Washington State University Masters Thesis (1970).
2. V. R. Baker, Paleohydrology and Sedimentology of Lake Missoula Flooding in Eastern Washington, Geological Society of America Special Paper 144, (1973).
3. J. H. Bretz, Washington's Channeled Scabland, Washington Division of Mines and Geology, Bull. 45, (1959).
4. D. J. Brown, Subsurface Geology of the Hanford Separations Areas, HW-61780 (1959).
5. D. J. Brown, An Eolian Deposit Beneath 200 West Area, HW-67549 (1960).
6. D. J. Brown, and R. E. Brown, Touchet Clastic Dikes in the Ringold Formation, HW-SA-2851 (1962).
7. D. J. Brown, G. T. Lobdell, and G. E. Neff, Hydrology and Engineering Geology of the Columbia Basin, Geological Society of America, Cordilleran Section, 72nd Annual Meeting, Field Guide No. 3 (1976).
8. R. L. Folk, "Petrology of Sedimentary Rocks," University of Texas Press (1968).
9. R. Fryxell, and E. F. Cook, A Field Guide to the Loess Deposits and Channeled Scablands of the Palouse Area, Eastern Washington, Laboratory of Anthropology Report 27, Pullman, Washington (1964).
10. E. H. Gilmour, and D. Stradling, Proceedings of the Second Columbia River Basalt Symposium, EWSC Press, Cheney, Washington (1969).
11. E. Gustafson, A Revised Chronology for Vertebrate Fossil Faunas of Eastern Washington, Geological Society of America, Cordilleran Section, 72nd Annual Meeting (1976).
12. W. Horwitz, Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, 11th Edition, Association of Official Analytical Chemists, p. 139, (1970).
13. R. K. Ledgerwood, D. J. Brown, C. W. Meyers, and A. C. Waters, Identification of Yakima Basalt Flows in the Pasco Basin, ARH-27-68 (1973).
14. R. L. Lupper, Clastic Dikes of the Columbia Basin Region, Washington and Idaho, Geological Society of America Bull., V55, 1431-1462 (1944).

15. M. W. McGonia, Deformation of the Ringold Formation, HW-36373 (1955).
16. B. McKee, Cascadia the Geologic Evolution of the Pacific Northwest, McGraw-Hill Book Co. (1972).
17. R. C. Newcomb, J. R. Strand, and F. J. Frank, Geology and Groundwater Characteristics of the Hanford Reservation of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, U.S. Geological Survey Prof. Paper 717 (1972).
18. J. M. Parr, Sieve Analysis Program, Atlantic Richfield Hanford Company, Unpublished.
19. G. D. Webster, V. R. Barber, and C. Gustafson, Channeled Scabland of Southeastern Washington A Road Log Via Spokane - Coulee City - Vantage Washtucna - Lewiston - Pullman, Geological Society of America, Cordilleran Section, 72nd Annual Meeting, Field Guide No. 2 (1976).
20. C. K. Wentworth, A Scale of Grade and Class Terms for Clastic Sediments, Journal of Geology, V. 30, 377-392 (1922).

DISTRIBUTIONEnergy Research and Development  
Administration - Richland Operations Office

O.J. Elgert      Fed   700  
J.A. Fernandez   Fed   700  
A.G. Lasila       Fed   700

Battelle-Northwest

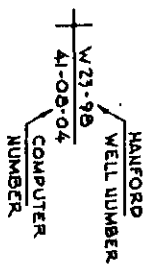
R.L. Brodzinski  
J.R. Eliason  
V.L. McGhan  
S.J. Phillips  
J.   Raymond  
R.W. Wallace

Atlantic Richfield Hanford Company

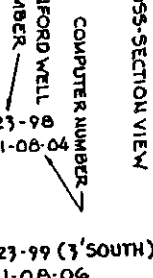
B.W. Anderson  
J.   Anderson  
H.   Babad  
G.E. Backman  
L.D. Bockstanz  
D.G. Bouse  
D.J. Brown  
L.E. Bruns  
G.   Burton, Jr.  
R.A. Deju  
F.R. Dornheim  
G.T. Dukelow  
P.G. Easley  
K.R. Fecht  
R.D. Fox  
D.G. Harlow  
W.M. Harty  
O.F. Hill  
H.F. Jensen  
M.W. Legatski  
B.J. McMurray  
P.W. Metz  
W.H. Price (2)  
R.C. Roal  
B.J. Saueressig  
V.D. Schrag  
H.P. Shaw  
J.A. Teal  
R.E. Van der Cook  
R.L. Walser



1. WELL DESIGNATION  
WELL NUMBERS PREFIXED BY 249-  
PLOT PLAN VIEW



CROSS-SECTION VIEW



SOLID LINE ON CROSS-SECTION.  
DASHED LINE WHEN PROJECTED TO  
CROSS-SECTION: DISTANCE AND  
DIRECTION FROM CROSS-SECTION  
ARE GIVEN.

2. COORDINATES  
BASED ON HANFORD COORDINATE SYSTEM.

3. PLANE OF CROSS-SECTION  
PLOT PLAN VIEW



CROSS-SECTION VIEW



4. TANK DESIGNATION  
TANKS PREFIXED BY 244-

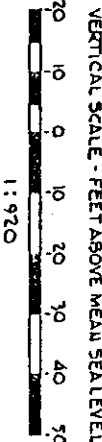
5. CONTACT BETWEEN LITHOLOGIES

SOLID LINE WHERE ACCURATELY KNOWN  
DASHED LINE IF APPROXIMATELY KNOWN  
DOTTED DASHED LINE WHERE INFERRED  
BASE OF BACKFILL

6. LEAVES OR STRUNDERS  
DISCONTINUOUS SEDIMENT'S LESS THAN TWO FEET THICK

7. WATER TABLE  
CROSS-SECTION VIEW  
DATTUM - MEAN SEA LEVEL

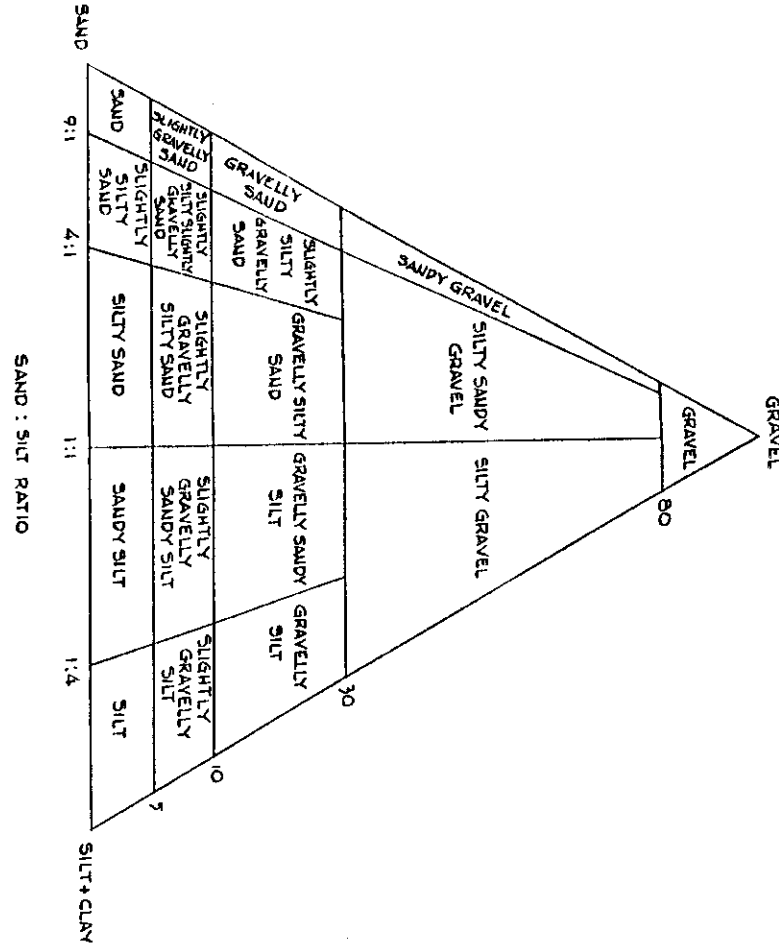
8. HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL SCALES  
VERTICAL EXAGGERATION - 1X  
VERTICAL SCALE - FEET ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL



9. SEDIMENT DESCRIPTION

SEDIMENT'S RELATIVE THE TANK FARMS ARE CLASSIFIED ON THE BASIS OF ONE OF  
NINETEEN SEDIMENT TYPES (SEDIMENT CLASSIFICATION). FURTHER DETAILS  
GIVEN USING MODIFIERS FROM THE GRAIN SIZE NOMENCLATURE. SEDIMENT'S  
WITH CHEMICALLY PRECIPITATED MATERIALS OCCURRING IN THE INTERSTICES  
BETWEEN GRAINS ARE PREFIXED BY THE TERM CEMENTED. SEDIMENT'S WITH  
GREATER THAN 10% CALCIUM CARBONATE ARE PREFIXED BY THE MODIFIER  
CALCAREOUS. SEDIMENT'S CONTAINING SILICA IN THE INTERSTICES BETWEEN  
GRAINS ARE MODIFIED BY THE TERM SILICEOUS.

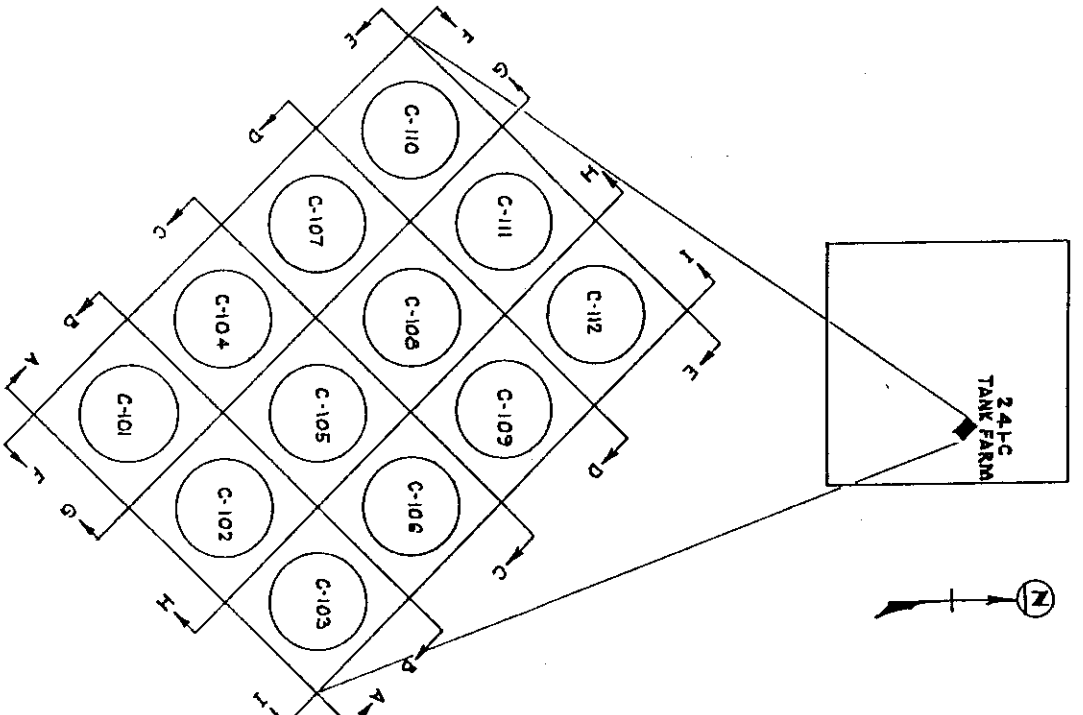
SEDIMENT CLASSIFICATION (MODIFIED AFTER R.L. FOLK, 1968)



GRAIN SIZE NOMENCLATURE (MODIFIED AFTER C.K. WEITWORTH, 1972)

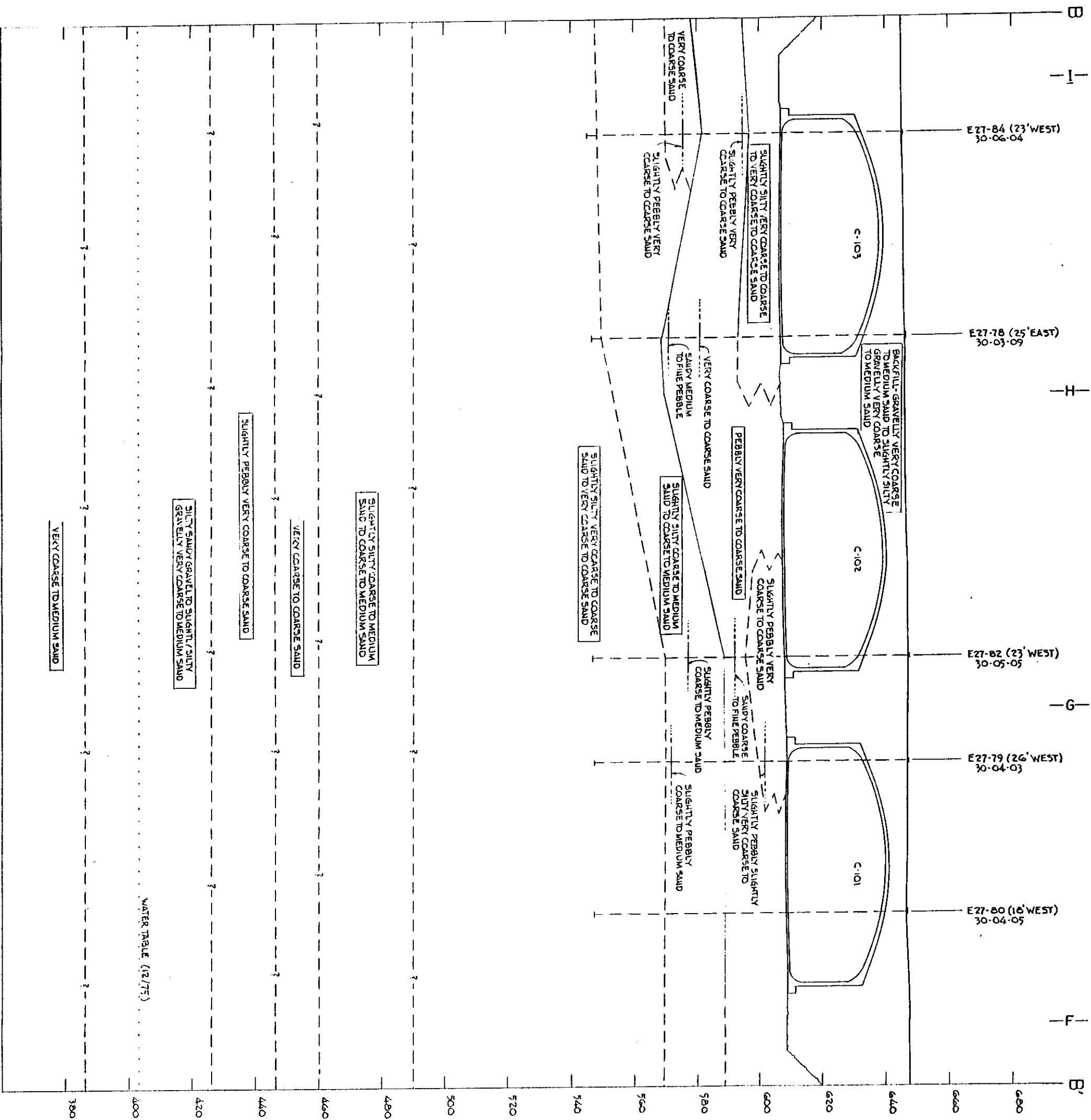
PARTICLE DESIGNATION	PARTICLE DIAMETER (MM)
BOULDER	> 256
COBBLE	256 - 128
GRAVEL	128 - 64
VERY COARSE	64 - 32
COARSE	32 - 16
MEDIUM	16 - 8
FINE	8 - 4
VERY FINE	4 - 2
VERY COARSE SAND	2 - 1
COARSE SAND	1 - 0.5
MEDIUM SAND	0.5 - 0.25
FINE SAND	0.25 - 0.125
VERY FINE SAND	0.125 - 0.0625
SILT + CLAY	< 0.0625

200 EAST AREA



SHEET RESEARCH & RECONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION	
244-C TANK FARM	
GEOLOGIC MAP	
LEGEND AND PLOT PLAN	
H-2-38983	
DATE: 10/1/72	
BY: J. L. FOLK	
CHECKED: J. L. FOLK	
APPROVED: J. L. FOLK	
REVISIONS: 1. 10/1/72	
2. 10/1/72	
3. 10/1/72	
4. 10/1/72	
5. 10/1/72	
6. 10/1/72	
7. 10/1/72	
8. 10/1/72	
9. 10/1/72	
10. 10/1/72	
11. 10/1/72	
12. 10/1/72	
13. 10/1/72	
14. 10/1/72	
15. 10/1/72	
16. 10/1/72	
17. 10/1/72	
18. 10/1/72	
19. 10/1/72	
20. 10/1/72	
21. 10/1/72	
22. 10/1/72	
23. 10/1/72	
24. 10/1/72	
25. 10/1/72	
26. 10/1/72	
27. 10/1/72	
28. 10/1/72	
29. 10/1/72	
30. 10/1/72	
31. 10/1/72	
32. 10/1/72	
33. 10/1/72	
34. 10/1/72	
35. 10/1/72	
36. 10/1/72	
37. 10/1/72	
38. 10/1/72	
39. 10/1/72	
40. 10/1/72	
41. 10/1/72	
42. 10/1/72	
43. 10/1/72	
44. 10/1/72	
45. 10/1/72	
46. 10/1/72	
47. 10/1/72	
48. 10/1/72	
49. 10/1/72	
50. 10/1/72	
51. 10/1/72	
52. 10/1/72	
53. 10/1/72	
54. 10/1/72	
55. 10/1/72	
56. 10/1/72	
57. 10/1/72	
58. 10/1/72	
59. 10/1/72	
60. 10/1/72	
61. 10/1/72	
62. 10/1/72	
63. 10/1/72	
64. 10/1/72	
65. 10/1/72	
66. 10/1/72	
67. 10/1/72	
68. 10/1/72	
69. 10/1/72	
70. 10/1/72	
71. 10/1/72	
72. 10/1/72	
73. 10/1/72	
74. 10/1/72	
75. 10/1/72	
76. 10/1/72	
77. 10/1/72	
78. 10/1/72	
79. 10/1/72	
80. 10/1/72	
81. 10/1/72	
82. 10/1/72	
83. 10/1/72	
84. 10/1/72	
85. 10/1/72	
86. 10/1/72	
87. 10/1/72	
88. 10/1/72	
89. 10/1/72	
90. 10/1/72	
91. 10/1/72	
92. 10/1/72	
93. 10/1/72	
94. 10/1/72	
95. 10/1/72	
96. 10/1/72	
97. 10/1/72	
98. 10/1/72	
99. 10/1/72	
100. 10/1/72	





Cross Section B-B'

NEXT USED ON	
DATE	BY
REFERENCE DRAWINGS	
DATE	BY
DRAWING STYLE	
DATE	BY

241-C TANK FARM GEOLOGIC CHARACTERIZATION CROSS SECTION B-B'		
DATE	241-C	
PROJECT NO.	H-2-70497	
SCALE	1" = 10'-0"	
BY	JACKSON	
CHECKED BY	CLARK	
DATE	04-07-05	
REVISIONS		
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	04-07-05	INITIAL DESIGN
2	04-07-05	REVISION
3	04-07-05	REVISION
4	04-07-05	REVISION
5	04-07-05	REVISION
6	04-07-05	REVISION
7	04-07-05	REVISION
8	04-07-05	REVISION
9	04-07-05	REVISION
10	04-07-05	REVISION
11	04-07-05	REVISION
12	04-07-05	REVISION
13	04-07-05	REVISION
14	04-07-05	REVISION
15	04-07-05	REVISION
16	04-07-05	REVISION
17	04-07-05	REVISION
18	04-07-05	REVISION
19	04-07-05	REVISION
20	04-07-05	REVISION
21	04-07-05	REVISION
22	04-07-05	REVISION
23	04-07-05	REVISION
24	04-07-05	REVISION
25	04-07-05	REVISION
26	04-07-05	REVISION
27	04-07-05	REVISION
28	04-07-05	REVISION
29	04-07-05	REVISION
30	04-07-05	REVISION
31	04-07-05	REVISION
32	04-07-05	REVISION
33	04-07-05	REVISION
34	04-07-05	REVISION
35	04-07-05	REVISION
36	04-07-05	REVISION
37	04-07-05	REVISION
38	04-07-05	REVISION
39	04-07-05	REVISION
40	04-07-05	REVISION
41	04-07-05	REVISION
42	04-07-05	REVISION
43	04-07-05	REVISION
44	04-07-05	REVISION
45	04-07-05	REVISION
46	04-07-05	REVISION
47	04-07-05	REVISION
48	04-07-05	REVISION
49	04-07-05	REVISION
50	04-07-05	REVISION
51	04-07-05	REVISION
52	04-07-05	REVISION
53	04-07-05	REVISION
54	04-07-05	REVISION
55	04-07-05	REVISION
56	04-07-05	REVISION
57	04-07-05	REVISION
58	04-07-05	REVISION
59	04-07-05	REVISION
60	04-07-05	REVISION
61	04-07-05	REVISION
62	04-07-05	REVISION
63	04-07-05	REVISION
64	04-07-05	REVISION
65	04-07-05	REVISION
66	04-07-05	REVISION
67	04-07-05	REVISION
68	04-07-05	REVISION
69	04-07-05	REVISION
70	04-07-05	REVISION
71	04-07-05	REVISION
72	04-07-05	REVISION
73	04-07-05	REVISION
74	04-07-05	REVISION
75	04-07-05	REVISION
76	04-07-05	REVISION
77	04-07-05	REVISION
78	04-07-05	REVISION
79	04-07-05	REVISION
80	04-07-05	REVISION
81	04-07-05	REVISION
82	04-07-05	REVISION
83	04-07-05	REVISION
84	04-07-05	REVISION
85	04-07-05	REVISION
86	04-07-05	REVISION
87	04-07-05	REVISION
88	04-07-05	REVISION
89	04-07-05	REVISION
90	04-07-05	REVISION
91	04-07-05	REVISION
92	04-07-05	REVISION
93	04-07-05	REVISION
94	04-07-05	REVISION
95	04-07-05	REVISION
96	04-07-05	REVISION
97	04-07-05	REVISION
98	04-07-05	REVISION
99	04-07-05	REVISION
100	04-07-05	REVISION

















